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PHONE 1287.  
EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT  
1287.  
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FRIDAY, JULY 28, 1916.

**For President**  
**WOODROW WILSON**  
**For Vice President**  
**THOMAS R. MARSHALL**

LET THE POOR PAY THE TAX SAYS E. J. HILL

IT IS POSSIBLE that Congressman Hill's speech to the Manufacturers of Bridgeport has not been fairly presented in the newspapers. It is also possible that a fuller presentation would have made it appear more ridiculous than even the published portions are.

Industrially the manufacturers of Bridgeport know their business. They know the value of experts, seek and obtain sound manufacturing advice, and otherwise act like the modern production experts they are.

Politically they are as a class quite free from anything approaching accurate knowledge, and consequently are at the mercy of any political charlatan who attracts their fancy.

Those views of Mr. Hill's, which are reported, are grotesque.

Mr. Hill is a congressman. His relation to the country is akin to that of a works manager. He is supposed to know, in an expert way, the facts of government, the general principles of taxation, the conventional economics of modern statecraft. He is not expected, necessarily, to be an inventor, and to himself to the total quantity of knowledge, but he is expected to be a realist of current practice. This he is not.

It is hard to tell where Mr. Hill obtains the effrontery necessary to say a thing like this in the presence of a body of intelligent citizens.

"Three hundred million dollars have been drawn from the liquid funds by taxation of corporations and industries throughout the country. They have put a tax of sixty million dollars a year on the graves of the dead, in the way of an inheritance tax, and have taxed the munition plants of the nation to the extent of seventy-one million dollars. A tax, which was to have been in force a year, has been increased to forty-two million dollars, and has been continued."

Mr. Hill speaks of the taxation of corporations in Bridgeport and elsewhere. He speaks of Federal taxation in particular, says that this amounts to \$300,000,000 and declares that this sum is drawn from the "liquid funds" of corporations.

By "liquid funds" he means the income of those corporations, if he means anything. What he is trying to say is that the corporations pay to the Federal government a tax of \$300,000,000 out of their incomes.

Then the learned Mr. Hill resuming his massive nonsense, adds the inheritance tax, which he terms "a tax on the graves of the dead," which amounts to \$80,000,000, adds some other taxes, gets the total of \$478,000,000 which he says "Are withdrawn every year from liquid industrial capital in the country."

Now Mr. Hill is speaking, though he probably doesn't know it, of that species of funds employed in trade, or manufactures for investment, as distinguished from income, or interest.

Thus Mr. Hill in about two minutes, using two paragraphs, tells the manufacturers of business that they pay their tax from income. That is paragraph No. 1. Then he tells them, in paragraph No. 2, that they pay their taxes from capital, which of course they do not, except perhaps the case of losing enterprises, which may encroach on capital for any, or all expenses.

If the inheritance tax is on graves, it would necessarily be on the "graves of the dead," since the living have no graves. The figures simply exhibits again Mr. Hill's fondness for large speech, without regard to meanings.

But an inheritance tax isn't a tax on graves. It is a tax on property. His mind harks back to an earlier day, say about 4,000 years back, when it was the custom to bury all a man's property with him.

Neither is the inheritance tax a tax on the "liquid funds" of industry, nor upon the "industrial capital of the country."

Let us assume that the stockholders of the New Haven company are still receiving their dividends, which they are not. And that one of them dies possessed of \$1,000,000 of the values of this corporation, and that a five per cent inheritance tax is laid upon his holdings.

That estate will pay the tax, not the industry. The amount employed in industry will not be because of that tax vary a single cent.

Let us suppose that to meet the tax, five per cent. of the stock has to be sold, and that it passes to other owners. All that happens is a change in the person who receives the dividends, it having been assumed there would be some. The capital of the New Haven road is not in the least degree affected by that transaction.

Unless Mr. Hill's conversion at the hands of his friend Mr. Hansen has been complete, he doubtless occasionally buys a cigar, and pays a penny tax to the government. He might as well say of this penny, "that it is withdrawn from the liquid capital of the country," as to say that the sum paid for inheritance tax is.

Pray will not the merchant use the penny, perhaps to pay the wholesaler of whom he had the cigar? And will not the penny circulate for a long time? How then is "liquid capital" impaired? How are the "liquid funds" impaired?

Liquid, in the sense in which Hill uses the word means the same as moving, circulating, keeping in motion.

When Mr. Hill spends ten cents for a cigar, he made funds not less, but more liquid. He put the dime, and the tax, in circulation.

That is what happens with the payment of an inheritance tax. The payments does not decrease the liquidity of funds, or the liquidity of capital. It does not make less motion, but more motion.

It seems almost unbelievable that there could be in a state which is something like 300 years old a man claiming a first class position, who could utter such absolute ignorance.

Mr. Hill, however, had a mission, when he went to the manufacturers. There was something, he intended to do. He intended to create dissatisfaction in their minds, and make himself appear their champion. The purpose of his talk was to create the impression, in their minds, that they, the manufacturers, are unfairly taxed, that they are being unjustly treated.

If he could create this impression—he, Hill, did not vote for these taxes—why he would be yet more a champion, and the next committee that goes out for campaign contributions for him, may be able to get \$20,000 from the manufacturing interests, instead of \$10,000, which was the sum Mr. Hill's committee got a year ago.

What Mr. Hill meant, is not missing, fortunately from the reports of his speech. Here it is:—

The vicious feature of this tax is that it is exclusively drawn from about one-third of one per cent. of the population. Bridgeport will feel the burden of the tax heavily.

I believe thoroughly in full defense, and payment for it by taxation, but believe it ought to be born equally by everyone, the poor man paying his mite and the rich man his million. Each should stand his share."

Here is where Mr. Hill stands. He wants the poor man to pay the tax. This is what he says, and this is what he means. The inheritance tax is an old tax, found just by every civilized country in the world. Mr. Hill doesn't like it. The example of the world has no weight for him, because the poor don't pay it. Is there any other reason?

Who more than the munition makers should pay an extra tax? Does not that business make an enormous extra charge for its protection? But the poor don't pay that tax. Neither by the way, does the American. This is one of the few cases where the foreigner pays the tax.

But Mr. Hill, apparently, resents even the idea that a rich foreign government, should contribute more heavily than a poor fellow countryman.

A little later The Farmer will show that Mr. Hill does not even touch upon the tax injustice which most heavily touches upon Bridgeport manufacturers. It will attempt to show that he has not, and that he probably dare not, resent this injustice, and that he has even, in the past, defended it.

## TWO YEARS OF WAR

This is the second anniversary of the first of the many declarations of war which have involved Europe and, to a lesser extent, all the other continents, in the most titanic conflict of the ages. It was on July 28, 1914, that Austria declared war on Serbia, thus applying the torch to the European powder magazine and starting a conflagration which has raged with increasing fury ever since, and the end of which is not yet in sight. When Francis Joseph mobilized his legions to attack the neighboring Balkan state, a large part of Europe sprang to arms. For four days the world hoped against hope that the threatened general hostilities might be averted, but on the first of August Germany declared war against Russia and marched on Belgium. The latter country, undaunted by the ultimatum of her powerful neighbor, bravely prepared to dispute the passage of the Kaiser's hosts, and at Liege held for a heroic moment the onrushing German troops, which had asked the intentions of France and received the reply that the republic would respect the neutrality of Belgium, declared war on France on the third of August, and on the following day Great Britain formally announced her intention to defend Belgium's neutrality, and entered the war against Germany. On the tenth of that fateful August France declared war on Austria, troops of the latter nation having joined the Germans in the attack on France, and on the twelfth Great Britain declared war against the Dual Monarchy.

Respecting her treaty with Britain, Japan on August 15th sent an ultimatum to Germany, and on the 23rd the Oriental empire declared war on the Kaiser's government. After that there was a lull in such pronouncements, but late in October Turkey decided to enter the arena, and commenced hostilities against Russia. This was followed early in November by a British declaration of war against the Ottoman government.

Italy, an ally of Germany and Austria at the outbreak of the war, remained aloof until May of last year, when she definitely joined the Allies and declared war on her ancient enemy, Austria. This was followed in October by an Italian declaration against Turkey. After a long period of bartering with both sides, Bulgaria decided last October to join the Central Powers, and on the 14th declared war on Serbia, at the same time commencing an invasion of that country in co-operation with an Austro-German force.

Portugal, which had announced herself an ally of Great Britain early in the conflict but had taken no active part, was involved in the struggle last March, when Germany issued a declaration of war against her, and the young republic, Montenegro joined forces with Serbia immediately after the Austrian declaration, and San Marino, the tiny mountain republic in Italy, also drew the sword soon after Italy's entrance into the war.

At various times other nations, including Greece, Roumania, Sweden and Holland, as well as the United States, have seemed on the verge of joining in the world war. Persia, while nominally at peace, has become a bone of contention for the armies of the warring powers, and has been the scene of several battles. The actual strife has been confined to Europe, Asia and Africa, naval battles have been fought in American waters, and thousands of the flower of American and Australian youth have given up their lives on the bloody battlefields of the Old World.

## Can't Stop Prosperity Flood

(New York Evening Post)

The country seems almost puzzled by its prosperity. Record figures in everything are being chalked up by government bureaus and commercial ledger; yet well-known authorities keep telling each other and the public not to rejoice prematurely. There is a feeling like that which induced Polyrate to throw his solitary into the Aegean, that "things are too good to last." In imitation of this old-world trust magnate, corporations are throwing vast sums into their sinking funds, and swell depreciation accounts beyond all precedent. Polyrate was terror-stricken when his chief found the solitary in next day's flit-de-sole. So business men tremble when they see that quarterly reports refuse to diminish by libation-pouring. Their sword of Damocles is peace in Europe. It is to be hoped that when that sword does fall it will be harmlessly, on a cushion of reserves, depreciation accounts, and sinking funds, with general financial conservatism.

The New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad will expend \$7,000,000 in track improvements in New Haven.

Judge Thomas P. Riley of Malden, Mass., announced he would be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Lieutenant governor.

## The Hero of Carrizal

Captain Lewis S. Morey, the "hero of Carrizal" and the sole commissioned officer to survive that conflict between Uncle Sam's troops and the Carranista soldiers, will be forty-one years old tomorrow. Captain Morey hails from the Empire state, but he was a resident of Texas when he decided upon a military career, and was appointed to West Point from that state. He graduated in 1905, becoming a second lieutenant of the Tenth Cavalry, and within a year first lieutenant of the Twelfth. He graduated from the infantry and cavalry school in 1907 and from the Army Staff College in 1908, and was elevated to the rank of captain five years ago. It was with the Tenth Cavalry, the organization in which he first served, that Capt. Morey gained distinction last month at Carrizal. After the fight, in which Morey was wounded, he with four men remained hidden all day within 2,000 yards of the Carrizal line. At night he started out with the negro troopers, but soon became so weak from the loss of blood that he was unable to walk. He then ordered his men to leave him and save themselves, and they went on with out him. After resting for a time the Captain rallied sufficient strength to stumble on alone, and at length reached the house of an American about nine miles from Carrizal, where he was found by a rescue party of troopers.

## MRS. HENRY SMITH'S SON

Mrs. Henry Smith of Winamac, Ind., wrote a letter to President Wilson complaining of the hardships her son was compelled to undergo as a member of the National Guard on duty in Texas.

The President, in his reply, has explained to her that the National Guard is at the border "not for the purpose of protecting the country," and that he "cannot believe that the men of the National Guard would wish to be exposed from it, or would lose heart because of the discomforts and inconveniences of service."

If Mrs. Henry Smith were a wise woman, she would not be writing to the President bewailing the trifling hardships to which her son is obliged to submit as a member of the National Guard. She would look down on her own troubles, and thank God that the President is exerting every honorable effort to bring about a peaceful solution of the difficulties with Mexico, and that her boy is not already out on the fighting line with the boys of 400,000 other American mothers.

As to the hardships to which the National Guard is subjected on the Texas frontier, are about equal to the hardships of an ordinarily strenuous vacation in the Maine or Minnesota woods; but war is serious business. When Mrs. Henry Smith thinks about the petty inconveniences to which her son is subjected, let her think also of the millions of boys in Europe who are in the trenches and who are dying daily by the thousands in the midst of the most ghastly warfare known to human history.

Let her think of the boys lying on the field with arms blown off, or legs blown off, or faces blown off, perishing in horrible agony for the lack of medical assistance which cannot reach them.

Let her think of the millions of boys in Europe who after this war is over will be crippled for life or with health shattered doomed to eke out a wretched existence as hopeless invalids.

Let her think of the millions of mothers who are not worrying because their boys have to eat army rations, but who are worried day and night lest they will never see their boys again alive.

Let her try to visualize the hourly horrors of a war in which 8,000,000 or 10,000,000 men have already been killed or wounded—most of them boys like her boy.

Then let her remember that except for the statesmanship of Woodrow Wilson the body of her own son might be lying today in an unmarked grave in Flanders or France.

Mrs. Henry Smith, with true maternal solicitude, naturally thinks it is a great nuisance that her boy should have to savor in the heat of a Texas summer and live off coarse food, but the trouble of her son is very small in comparison with what they would be if the United States had undertaken armed intervention in Mexico. Her own troubles, too, are very small in comparison with what they would be if she were watching the newspapers every day for the lists of dead and wounded in the fighting.

There are millions of Mrs. Henry Smiths in this country with boys who would be subject to military duty if the United States went to war. When they are disposed to find fault with the policies of the President, let them devote a little prayerful consideration to the millions of Mrs. Henry Smiths in Europe whose boys are now only memories. But for President Wilson these American mothers would be drinking the bitter drug of that same curse—New York World.

## The D. M. Read Co.

Established 1857

Business Hours from 8:30 to 6 p.m. daily including Saturday.



Glad News

## The August Clearance Sale at Read's

with every section of every individual shop represented.

This of course is an event which all Bridgeport householders have been anticipating.

Is it the Furniture sale? Also the Carpet, Rug and House Furnishing Sale, Suits, Dresses, Undermuslins, Hats and Shoes?

Oh yes, and a thousand other things, as every section has been marking down and preparing.

Monday, July thirty-first the Opening Day.

Never mind weather. The store is spacious, light and cool. There are two large elevators to convey visitors from one floor to another.

Furniture on the fourth floor.

Carpets, Rugs, Curtains, Beds and Bedding, with the Art and Dennison Sections on the third floor.

Women's Specialty Shops, Gowns, Suits, Blouses, Sweaters, Negliges, Undermuslins, Corsets, Hats and Shoes, with the Children's Shop on the second floor.

Household Linens, Wash Goods, Knitted Underwear, Silks and Dress Goods, Laces, Jewelry and all accessories on the main floor.

Men's Wear, main floor, first section at Main St. entrance.

China, Glass, Silver, and House Furnishings in the basement.

Make plans, bring lists, and come early.

Detailed lists tomorrow.

## The D. M. Read Co.

Established 1857

## Sizzling New Yorkers

Welcome Cool Breezes

New York, July 28—After more than two weeks of torrid weather, with greater humidity than at any time since 1898, relief came today with a drop of 37 per cent. in humidity and a breeze.

The hot wave promised by the local forecaster, however, has only been temporarily side-tracked, he said today, and could be expected to arrive within the next 24 hours.

Dr. Franklin Chambers McLean, of Rockefeller Institute, has been appointed head of the Union Medical College at Peking, China.

Residents of every Christian nation in the world are asked to dedicate Sunday, Aug. 6, to special services in the interests of world peace.

## THEY ARE STILL

Going out those guaranteed wheels. The kind the boys like

\$22.50, \$24.50, \$27.00

## SPECIAL

Our heavy service tread in Nobby Studged, etc. A big seller at \$3.50 each

Now \$2.75 each

If in need of a tire, don't miss these.

Other grades in guaranteed tires

\$1.75 up

## THE ALLING RUBBER CO.

1126 MAIN STREET

## RADFORD B. SMITH

FAIRFIELD AVE. VARIETY STORE BROAD ST.

CO-OPERATIVE—CAR FARE FOR CUSTOMERS PROPER SHARING WITH EMPLOYEES

## GREAT SALE TOMORROW, SATURDAY

SPECIAL SALE BETWEEN 9 AND 10 A. M. ONLY

At 3¢—Yard Wide Cheese Cloth.  
At 4¢—Best Light Prints.  
At 5¢—Best Dark Prints.  
At 6¢—Handsome Cretonnes.  
At 7¢—Yard Wide Silkenesses.  
At 8¢—Good Cotton Batting for comfortables.  
At 9¢—Fruit-of-the-Loose, Lonsdale or Hill Muslin.

## SPECIAL SALE BETWEEN 9 A. M. AND 12 M. ONLY

At 18¢—Ladies' Bathing Shoes.  
At 19¢—Driving Caps.  
At 20¢—Special lot Men's Collars—good collars, but mostly broken lots—big bargain if we have your size.

At 15¢—Our large Clothes Dresses, regular price 25¢.  
At 4¢—Knot or Tailless Kites for the Children.

WE GIVE CAR FARES ALL DAY, TO PURCHASERS OF ONE DOLLAR'S WORTH OR MORE, AND BETWEEN THE HOURS OF 1 AND 4 IN THE AFTERNOON WE GIVE A PRESENT BESIDES THE CARFARE

## SPECIAL SALE BETWEEN 6 &amp; 9 P. M. CLOSING TIME

At 89¢—Very large and handsome White Quills  
At 90¢—Ladies' Summer Vests.  
At 21¢—18x23 Ready-Made Screens.  
At 45¢—Splendid quality for Rings.  
At 26¢—New Motors for Boys—will run with one Red Seal.  
At 40¢—Big Palm Leaf Fans.  
At 98¢—Closing Out Price for best Life Preservers.  
BROKEN BOXES FOR KINDLING WOOD FREE SATURDAY MORNING

## Knocking The "Temporary Prosperity" Issue.

Mr. Hughes' issue of "temporary prosperity" rests upon the assumption that it is all caused by the exceptional European war demands and will necessarily end when the war ends.

On this cardinal doctrine of the Republican campaign we find here already showing its ugly head.

An example may be noted in an article in the current issue of the American published by the National City Bank of New York, on what it will take to rehabilitate Europe after the war. This is the most painstaking inquiry on the subject which has yet appeared. The general conclusion is that it will take \$6,000,000,000 to restore the property directly destroyed within the battle areas, and that "American industries will be called on to do a very large amount of the rebuilding of factories and railroads."

This view does not stand alone. It is shared by European business interests, which are making their plans accordingly. It is obviously shared by such American business leaders as the directors of the Steel Corporation, who express their confidence in extraordinary dividend acts as well as in large expenditures to extend the plant.

It must be the view of all who expect that Europe will strive to the limits of its powers to rise as quickly as possible from this vast ruin.

The assumption that the present American prosperity grows exclusively out of Europe's immediate war demands is false to begin with. But if it were true, this attempt to limit it to the period of the war for partisan purposes would have a hard road to travel.—N. Y. World.

## RULERS EXCHANGE GREETINGS.

Paris, July 28—President Poincare of France and Emperor Nicholas of Russia today exchanged telegrams of congratulations on the capture by the Russians of the Turkish fortress of Erzerum.

## PRICE OF OILS REDUCED.

Findlay, Ohio, July 28—The Ohio Oil Co. today marked down eight different grades of oil 10 cents per barrel. The large production of oil in many parts of the country has figured in the reduction.

The State Military Training Commission has selected Peekskill for the training camp for boys, to be held under the new law.